Subject No. 143.

Subdivision of Survey numbers.

Messrs. Srinivasamurti of Gorur, Venkatramaiya of Channarayapatna and Chendrasekaraiah of Nagamangala.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The amendment to Section 27 of the Land Revenue Rules, as notified in Government Order 7035—R. 3028, dated 4th April 1900, imposes much hardship on the people, especially small shikmidars. Therefore the subdivision of survey numbers without any limit may be authorised as before. If this request cannot be granted on the ground that only the khatedar is primarily responsible for the kandayam, the shikmidars, sharers, &c., lose the chance of establishing their titles by payment of assessment, and this gives room to litigation and unnecessary expense. Hence it is urged that the old order of things may be restored.

(*b*) At least the portions held by hissédars may be ordered to be subdivided.

(*c*) The present Land Revenue Rules prescribe 6 acres of dry land as the limit for purposes of subdivision. It should be reduced to 3 acres.

(*d*) It is learnt that the rule regarding subdivision of fields has been cancelled. If this is true, it will operate as a hardship on holders of lands.

Reply of Government.—The new rule was framed after careful consideration, and cannot be altered so soon without some further experience. The rules do provide for records of shares.

Subject No. 144.

Distribution of tank water.

Mr. Shamanna of Kankanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The distribution of tank water is not properly regulated, and there is much wastage in consequence of each raiyat taking more water by raising the sluice than is actually required for his lands. The result is that very little water is left in the tank. The letting of water from the tank should be scrutinized by Revenue officers, and only Nirgantis should be permitted to distribute water.

Reply of Government.—This is a matter to be represented to Deputy Commissioners.

Subject No. 145.

Village officers to hold office by turns.

Messrs. Venkatramaiya, Rama Rao of Tumkur Taluk, and Venkatramaiya of Channarayapatna.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) All the hakdars in a family in which the hak to the hereditary office of village service subsists may be permitted to do duties by rotation.

(*b*) The duties of shanbhogs may be allowed to be done by all hisséders or sharers, and the grouping of villages into charges may be abolished. The patels should be ordered to discharge their duties in rotation, as the system now in vogue gives rise to dispute between the patels.

(*c*) *Per contra*, Mr. Gundappa of Nagamangala urged that the potgi amount given now was small, being only 25 or 30 rupees a year in many cases, while even a peon got 6 or 7 rupees per month, and that, instead of splitting

up charges, one man must be allowed to look after two or more scales.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

Subject No. 146.

(a) Shanbhogs' Scales.

Messrs. Chandrasekaraiya of Nagamangala and Venkatakrishnappa of Seringapatam and Venkatramiah and Rama Rao, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) At the potgi settlement, shanbogi firkas were split up into several scales, and a separate shanbhog appointed to each charge. This arrangement has resulted in great hardship to many a shanbhog, and may therefore be reconsidered.

(b) Increase of potgi allowance.

(*b*) The present potgi remuneration allowed to the shanbhogs not being sufficient for their support, it is prayed that either the same may be enhanced, or the shanbhogs may be allowed to take miras from raiyats.

(c) Shanbhogi firkas.

Mr. Srikantiah, Mysore.

(*c*) Shanbhogship being a hereditary office and the sole means of livelihood for the majority of shanbhogs, it is requested that the practice existing in the Mysore District whereby the shanbhog, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, either performs the duties attached to all the firkas of his hak or is permitted to appoint his own gumasta or gumastas for those firkas the duties of which he cannot conveniently perform, may be made appliable to other parts of the State.

(d) Shanbhogi office.

Mr. Venkatakrishnappa of Seringapatam.

(*d*) Orders are solicited permitting the villages comprised in the shanbhogship and the potgi remuneration attached thereto to be partitioned only among the male descendants of the shanbhog's family, and the shanbhogship to descend only in the male line and never in the female line, *i. e.*, sons-in-law and their sons who belong to a gotra other than that of the original shanbhog.

If the barawarddar shanbhog of several firkas dies leaving sons, the firkas or scales will be equally distributed among them. Should unfortunately any of them die leaving no male heir, the shanbhogi hak devolves upon the surviving daughter, if any, and thus the hak entirely passes to a different family. To avoid this, it is requested that if the original shanbhog die leaving male heirs, the duties of the several shanbhogi charges may be allowed to be performed by the latter, each son or other male heir being given the charge of a single firka, and the aggregate potgi of all the scales being equally distributed among them.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The circles have been fixed on a consideration of all circumstances. No circle has been made smaller than is absolutely necessary. Individual cases, if brought to notice, will be enquired into.

Subject No. 147.

Qualifications of Shanbhogs.

Messrs. Amble Annaiya Pandit and D. Narasimhaiya.

Summary of discussion.—As regards shanbhogs already in service, it should be ruled that only such of them as pass an examination in the preparation of village accounts held by the Jamabandi officers should be allowed to